

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Montenegro gamely declares that it will not make a separate peace.

Cost of living in Germany.—Headline. But who wants to go there to live, anyhow?

It is comforting to learn that France has increased her wheat crop area by 1,000,000 acres.

The new national party has mustered at least enough members to make a quorum and elect officers.

Parliament has authorized a new British loan of \$5,000,000,000. German papers will please publish.

With one of the Kaiser's sons for king, Finland independence carries no special appeal to this country.

A Hebrew university located on the Mount of Olives would be an institution of world-wide interest.

Rhode Island has not yet ratified the dry amendment, but Josephus Daniels has already "cleaned up" Newport.

America is committed to the "no-annexation" program, but this is not construed to apply to "No Man's land."

While the allies speculate on what has become of the Hindenburg drive, they might proceed to organize one of their own.

Japan generously invites China to go partners in the Russian venture. This may give a new angle to international diplomacy.

On the heels of Gen. March's declaration favoring greater publicity comes an order to withhold publication of casualties.

The increasing number of Sammies in Europe is indicated by the longer stretch of the front line which they are taking charge of.

The Germans are said to have rehearsed their attack on the American lines for four days. But they just got away as best they could.

A naval ensign has resigned to make room for a general as Russian commander-in-chief. Maybe they will yet hit upon a fighter.

Atlanta would like to float another little bond issue of about \$800,000 before McCado takes charge of the securities market and puts on the lid.

The Birmingham Ledger says it was the boll weevil and not the war which raised the price of cotton. Both seem to have been working on it, however.

The Kaiser has sons enough to supply several European thrones. Livonia and Estonia may be used for this purpose. Independence, did you say?

The Jacksonville Times-Union thinks instead of sending locomotives and rifles to Russia more might have been accomplished by sending an army of barbers.

Canada wants to import corn from this country, but it seems that some of them who attended Mr. Bryan's speaking at Toronto had more than enough already.

Looks as if those who hold Russia's notes may as well prepare to have them framed as souvenirs. France probably owns more of them than any other outside country.

It seems that the advocates of universal military training are very much disturbed lest if they wait until after the war to inaugurate their cult, it will not be necessary.

Since the Germans are already sinking neutral ships, it is not known just what penalty will follow their warning against the leasing of neutral vessels to the United States.

An exchange wants an investigation to ascertain how much property the Kaiser owns in this country. It thinks this would come in handy about settling for losses on the Lusitania.

Dalton has adopted a regulation whereby all dogs running at large without muzzles are to be shot during the pendency of a mad dog scare. The sheep will be glad to hear of the order.

The Miami Metropolis doubts whether the day of the railroad subsidized newspaper is past. It thinks a few contributions might be forthcoming for the papers which will oppose continued government control and operation.

A "dry" Texas may induce Senator Bailey to move to New York permanently. But he will have to hurry, else he will find the same sort of drought prevailing in the land of the knickerbockers.

DEVELOPMENTS IN WAR SITUATION.

Trotsky has resigned. The more extreme element of Russian revolutionaries are being forced out of control because of the failure of the bolsheviks to protect their country from the invader. Unquestionably, the recent aggression in that direction by the war lords was as much with the object of causing an overturn in Russia politically as for any other reason. While Trotsky and Lenin never secured much sympathy from the liberals in the rest of the world, and although the German proletariat did not seem to exist when appealed to, nevertheless there is no question but that their workingmen's movement had the German military party much disturbed for a time. They will be the happier if some regime more friendly to the conventional system is raised up in the much pared down greater Russia.

It is scarcely to be believed that the Kaiser will follow the footsteps of his illustrious prototype, the conqueror of 1807, and will place his sons and kinsmen or favorite generals on the thrones of states maintained by the "good German sword," as is reported regarding Finland. That country, too, is the last of the smaller countries which we believe would agree to such an arrangement. For the Finns for over a century have shown a national life as fully developed as that of Poland, and for most of the time they have enjoyed an autonomous government. There are nearly 3,000,000 of this hardy people. They are highly educated, and are thrifty. That they should secure liberty out of this war has been the heartfelt wish of liberty lovers everywhere.

To attain a separate kingdom with a Hohenzollern on the throne, however, wouldn't be liberty. This is a bit of news we do not credit. Rumania's wounds are to be healed by a big slice of Bessarabia, which the still existent Rumanian army is proceeding to occupy and clear of bolsheviks. There is a certain retributive justice in this. Bessarabia is largely Rumanian. It was a part of Rumania before the Russo-Turkish war of 1878. In the midst of that struggle, when the czar's armies were unable to make progress against Osman Pasha at Plevna, the Rumanians sent an army to his assistance, and the war was won. Despite this heroic act, when the treaty of Berlin was drawn up Russia demanded that Bessarabia be detached from Rumania and added to Russia.

This act was one of sinister treachery, no more despicable, however, than the designs of the same autocracy to further reduce Rumania, as was exposed in one of the secret treaties, which Trotsky served the world well. As our Americans are going in, we are informed that we shall not have the names of the precious boys who shed their blood. This is the decision of our military officers. It will be accepted, of course, but the anxiety will be added to, and rumor may prove much worse than the facts, and we believe that ultimately Gen. Pershing will adopt the British method, which is free publicity of casualties.

The central feature of the war news is the intoxication of Germany and its allies over events in the east, their exuberance and the lessening hope that they will offer any terms of peace except those of a conqueror. Lord Lansdowne thinks differently, however, and we shall see what he shall see.

WAITING FOR LUMBER.

The profiteer is a sort of ubiquitous individual. He recognizes the war as his opportunity and works it for all it is worth. He doesn't particularly mind if somebody starves or freezes, or even if his country should lose in the war, if only he may be permitted to fatten his bank account. He projects himself across the bridge—metaphorically speaking—and doesn't hesitate to hit the entire procession until his conditions are accepted.

For some time it has been apparent that shipping has been the crux of the allied war situation. How to get ships to transport troops and supplies to Europe—and to get them speedily—is a problem which has engaged the best brains in America. But, seemingly, as fast as one obstacle to progress has been removed another one intervenes. The government and the people grow desperate in the face of the interminable delays.

One of the latest developments in the situation is the apparent intention of the lumber men to "get their" before allowing the program to proceed. The building of wooden ships has had to wait and is still waiting the delivery of lumber on contracts of last summer. The contract price was increased from \$25 to \$40 a thousand, and yet big dimension timbers ordered were not forthcoming. The smaller dimension stuff—which is more profitable—was delivered in overflowing quantities, but the government has been forced to send men to the forests and point out to mill men the trees from which to cut the larger timbers, trees which the mill men professed themselves unable to find.

The emergency fleet corporation has been forced to take over some of the shipyards for the government and to supervise logging operations in order to make progress. So slow have operations proceeded among southern pine men that 3,000 cars of fir timbers have been brought from the Pacific coast to help out the emergency. It may be said here that the work is proceeding with much more dispatch at Pacific shipyards than in the south and southeast.

In this connection it is interesting to recall what a howl went up among southern mill men and how Gen. Goethals was denounced as an ally of the steel trust last summer when he declared that the birds were still roosting in the trees of which he was expected to build wooden ships. Looks now as if the birds had not yet been disturbed.

Perhaps the allies who have remained quiescent in the Balkans until Rumania has been dismembered and forced out of the war have a plan in mind to compensate for the loss. Perhaps they have—we don't know.

Texas has ratified the prohibition amendment, passed a law creating a ten-mile "dry" zone around army camps and then capped the climax with a statewide prohibition law. The dispatches fail to state whether Houston has seceded and joined the Carranza republic.

DEVELOPMENTS IN WAR SITUATION.

Perhaps the most significant paragraph in the recent treaty between the central powers and Russia was the reference to Persia and Afghanistan. Their independence in territorial and economic ways was acknowledged in the treaty. Thus was the olive branch extended to the Shah of Teheran, who, during the war, has seen his country overrun by Russians, Turks and British. The reference to Afghanistan brings the attention that much nearer to India. Afghanistan, nominally, is independent, but, in reality, because of its economic dependence, is under Great Britain's suzerainty.

Through the annexation of Persia to Turkey, the central powers think they have a route by way of Persia and Afghanistan for an attack on India.

Perhaps all this is just a threat. It indicates, however, what the next great world campaign may be. It is now approaching the middle of March, and there is no offensive on the western front. The allies are yet in the preponderance, and, if an attack is made, it may be from our side. Certainly in Italy the season is far enough advanced that a campaign might be inaugurated if one were intended. As for Saloniki, that is in an even warmer climate.

The truth is all parties look on such an offensive as being sure of only one result, and that is enormous losses. The military brain has ceased to be sure that a decision may be so forced. It is more likely that through intensifying artillery fire losses will be imposed without the recurrent loss through infantry assault.

Very soon we shall, no doubt, have much increased activity, which will bring the casualty lists up into the region of 100,000 monthly for the British, and in proportion for other troops. Now the question will be which party will the longest endure the flow of blood.

As our Americans are going in, we are informed that we shall not have the names of the precious boys who shed their blood. This is the decision of our military officers. It will be accepted, of course, but the anxiety will be added to, and rumor may prove much worse than the facts, and we believe that ultimately Gen. Pershing will adopt the British method, which is free publicity of casualties.

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SAVE THE GAME.

Says the New York Evening Post: "The Carolina parakeet, the great auk, and, outside Martha's Vineyard, the heath hen, have gone the way of the passenger pigeon. The members of the Game Protective association have good reason to fear that birds like the sage grouse and woodcock will follow them, and birds like the quail and prairie chicken become rare curiosities. The state laws are uneven and often inadequate and too poorly enforced. Every city and town has its swarm of 'sportsmen' who seize upon every spare day in the open season to scour the country by motor and load their bags to the legal limit. The federal government can take one more great step for game protection—the establishment of numerous game 'sanctuaries' on public or privately-owned lands; but the chief burden must fall upon the states. There has long been an agitation for the shortening of open seasons, legislation against automatic guns, and suspension of all hunting of certain species. This falls in with the desires of the many really sportsmanlike hunters in the country, and also of the millions who want wild life preserved to be enjoyed without a gun."

It is a matter of common observation that open and closed seasons laws have largely failed in their purpose of protecting and conserving game. Perhaps if these were supplemented by a few federal and numerous state game preserves, something more than a few specimens might be preserved and accumulated. It is a matter which ought to be looked after. It is of much more than sentimental importance.

INCOME AND OUTGO.

Uncle Sam has frequently been termed a partner in the liquor business because he taxed it and licensed it. But the government itself never took that extreme view of the matter. What is described in the following clipping may be placed by some in the same category, though the Springfield Republican regards it as a "lift" for righteousness:

"The reign of righteousness has received a lift in the ruling of the internal revenue bureau that earnings from poker games are subject to the income tax. It was also declared that losses cannot be deducted from income in figuring the tax. This is it demonstrated that there is a tax for the winner and no relief for the loser. In this matter Uncle Sam plays a perfectly safe game. He is also in position to compel poker players to make record of their ups and downs, but the process might put an unexpected strain on the conscience of some of them."

In this instance Uncle Sam's method is a rather comprehensive one. He penalizes the poker winner by compelling him to cough up with an income tax and then proceeds to punish the loser by refusing to allow him any credit for losses in estimating his income. Winnings today stay put for tax purposes though they may be lost tomorrow. There is some relief, however, in the reflection that one is not compelled to play poker.

WANTED TO AND DID.

Sit up and take notice! In those four congressional elections in New York, 75,192 votes were cast, and women cast 31,558 of them. There were practically no party issues, nothing in particular to stir up the women, yet they "turned out." They received their ballots without asking "foolish questions" and cast them quietly, evidently with minds well made up.

Was it because it was their first vote? Was it because they thought that President Wilson ought to have a majority of his own party in the house of representatives? They certainly put a squelcher on the argument that woman doesn't want the ballot. Another certainty is that the president gets that majority.

The Kaiser was once quoted as declaring that his heart bled for Louvain, which his army burned. He probably feels the same way toward Armenia, which he has put under the tender mercies of the Turk.

Mr. Asquith declares that the keys to the war, which are in allied hands, are the command of the sea and the western front. These are advantages which the people expect to see utilized to the uttermost.

Russians of the occupied provinces are said to be threatened with execution if they refuse to enlist in the German army. And Senator Harding, we believe it was, has said that he "honors" German discipline.

ABANDONED CITY OF DEAD IS REBUILT
Desolated Scene of British Eastern Army's Greatest Reverse Gradually Reclaimed

Kut, Mesopotamia, Dec. 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—This city, the scene of the British Mesopotamian army's greatest reverse, after lying for many months a city of the dead, abandoned by even its native population, has gradually been rebuilt in the past six months, and is now a thriving town of nearly as great population as in days of peace. It was too important a center to be neglected. It was a link between the uplands and Persia, and accordingly, after it had been deserted for more than two months, a British officer arrived here to take charge of the work of reconstructing it. The first thing to do was to clean the place. The debris was dumped out of the houses into the streets; the accumulated filth, which had been burned, the barricades were pulled down, the dugouts and trenches were filled up.

An imposing colonnade bazaar was built along the river bank. A beginning was made with a coffee house and some retail shops for the builders, who for a long time were the sole population. Skilled masons, natives who had been employed by the Germans in connection with the Baghdad railway, were collected and set to work. They rebuilt and re-roofed the old bazaars, widened the old streets and built new ones, repaired the mosques, the baths and the ice factory, put new engines into the flour mill, and converted the flats and shoals in the middle of the Tigris into vegetable gardens.

Though still partly in ruins, Kut today is a cleaner and better town than before in its history. Most of the people are back again behind their old doors. The bazaars are thronged. And the people are more prosperous than ever, for there is abundant labor for everybody in the neighborhood. Some of the prominent people of the town will never be able to get their homes, including the sheikh and his sons, were hanged by the Turks, and forty others were shot. The house which Gen. Townshend occupied during the siege has been occupied by the British since they were driven out. The house is still filled with shrapnel. Seven shell holes have been filled with plaster. The memory of the general and of his principal officers survives in the names of the new streets. There is Townshend road, Delamain road, Mellis road, and the names of brave regiments are recorded in Dorset road, Norfolk street and Maharratta row. Every association in the nomenclature of the town is a reminder of the memory of its former defenders.

Respected the Graves. The long-drawn agony of the garrison which fought and endured here so staunchly on the edge of starvation has been one of the most tragic stories in British military history. Nearly 1,800 soldiers of the British army died of wounds and disease during the siege, and are buried together in a bare mud field exposed by the roof and with a few starved palms in it, and useless desolation all around—but that is Mesopotamia. The Turks dug trenches all around the cemetery, but they respected the graves.

Volunteer parties of bluejackets from passing gunboats have landed and trimmed these mounds of earth, which are as clean-cut and neat now as in an English churchyard. A brick wall is being built around the enclosure. The place is grassless, it is true, but the sombre aspect will disappear when water is brought to the land and the scrub palms are fertilized and cared for. Three miles below Kut is the only enemy relic in the neighborhood, an obelisk put up by the Turks in commemoration of the fall of Kut. It is a kind of Cleopatra's Needle on a square plinth, all of kiln-dried brick, a masterpiece of an old converted British "cow-gun" stands as a trophy on each side. One of the guns has tumbled forward and the plaster and brick are already crumbling. The monument was never unveiled and is still half-covered with a canvas sheet. The canvas, however, has been carried away by the wind.

The Best Use of American Man Power. "The Progress of the World." In the American Review of Reviews for March, 1918.

The thing that is wanted from the United States is not masses of half-trained American dough-boys, fine as those young men are in their pluck and courage, but highly trained engineers, aviators, and the like—quality, not quantity. Above all, what the situation calls for is the production of merchant ships to harmonize in a symmetrical program with the development of the navy, the raising of food, the making of steel, the speeding up of railroads, and the highest kind of economic activity. The thing that is wanted is men who obviously should have been built by the soldiers themselves to

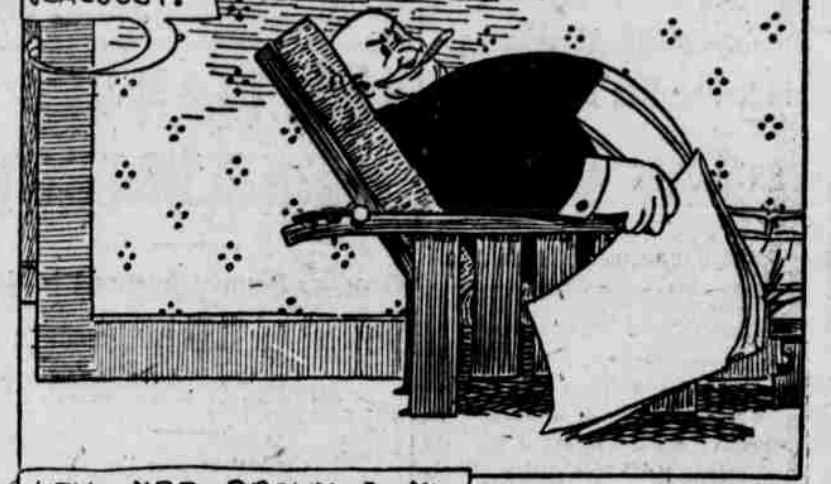
OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

STATE POLITICS.

(By T. J. Campbell.)

YOU KNOW, MRS. TRUE, I AM VERY MISERABLE WHEN MY HUSBAND IS AWAY. IT'S AWFUL TO BE SO AFFLICTED WITH THE PANGS OF JEALOUSY.



WELL, MRS. BROWN, I AM OF A JEALOUS NATURE MYSELF, BUT IN THE CASE OF MY HUSBAND I REST EASY BECAUSE 'NOBODY LOVES A FAT MAN.'



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

(Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Co. The New York Evening World.)

The Rangles came over to spend the evening with the Jarrs and to play cards. The old deck in the house containing just forty-seven cards by actual count, it was finally agreed (by the ladies) that Mrs. Jarr should always be dealt thirteen, Mrs. Rangle thirteen and Mr. Jarr and Mr. Rangle ten and eleven in turn.

This—and both Mrs. Jarr and Mrs. Rangle were very anxious to play. "Not for me," said Mrs. Rangle. "I think it would be very nice to have an evening, a comfortable home evening, just among ourselves, playing cards. Mrs. Jarr if you will give me the king of hearts I'll give you the king of spades. Then we'll both have better hands."

"Why, certainly," said Mrs. Jarr. "But," objected Mr. Jarr, "what's the use of dealing cards if you ladies are going to select them from each other's hands?"

As he said this the knave of hearts fell from his hands onto the table. "That's the very card I was looking for!" cried Mrs. Jarr. "Here, take this old four of diamonds. Now, dear, I'll bet you we beat these men who think they know so much about playing!"

"I don't see how you are going to beat us if Mrs. Rangle is playing with me and Mr. Rangle is playing with you," remarked Mr. Jarr.

"Well, it wouldn't be fair for Mrs. Jarr and me to play together against regular gamblers," replied Mrs. Rangle sweetly. "And I wouldn't play with my husband as a partner for worlds!" remarked Mr. Jarr.

"Nor me with Mr. Rangle!" cried the other lady. "We always get into a fight!" "I matched that card ribbon for my new knitting bag," said Mrs. Jarr. "Wait, I'll show you. Now, don't look at my cards!"

The last sentence was addressed to Mr. Jarr as he laid her hand down, the faces of the cards upward, and went off to find the ribbon.

"You must have paid 50 cents a yard for that," said Mrs. Rangle, in eager interest, when the ribbon was brought and shown her.

And she laid down her cards face upward, and held the ribbon under the light.

"Does it match by daylight, too?" "Perfectly!" said Mrs. Jarr. "There was a sale. Only 37 cents, so I got some of the wide in blue and green, too. It will make such a pretty bag, and I'll have lots left to make those stuffed flowers and fruit, on it."

Mr. Jarr looked at Mr. Rangle and sighed. Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

These Also Are Iscariots. (San Francisco Bulletin.) Nobody can deny that there are conscientious objectors who are really conscientious and pacifists who would go to jail or face a firing squad for their opinions, but it is not possible to find any trace of conscience in a man who would rob American soldiers of the cloth so badly needed for their uniforms, would defile a great shipbuilding enterprise, as was done at Hog Island, or would put inferior material in steel intended for ship hulls, as is charged was done in a local foundry. The manufacturers accused of these crimes are entitled to trial before being condemned, but the acts charged, so wanton, so deliberate, cannot be condoned. In them American industrial morality appears in its ugliest form. Those responsible belong in the same class with the alleged friends of labor who burn barns and ricks, and they have not even the excuse of ignorance, disease and desperation. They are merely fat, comfortable people who want to be more fat and more comfortable.

Let us at least be consistent. If we are so bloodthirsty that we cannot conduct a war in Europe without wanting to stand some of our fellow-citizens against walls and shoot them, let us include among the candidates those who rob the government and scamp government work. They belong there if anybody does.

RESULTS OF MARION REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

(Special to The News.)

Squatchie, March 2.—The results of the republican primary for nomination for county offices, as learned from the official count, are as follows: For county judge: L. P. Brewer, 737; W. F. McDaniel, 392; for county clerk: Byron Graham, 678; E. E. Johnson, 454; for sheriff: G. W. Copinger, 773; D. F. McNabb, 112; Dan Kilgore, 225; for register: K. D. Curtis, 659; W. B. Skeens, 289; W. T. Dugan, 152; for trustee: S. L. Rogers, 994; for circuit court clerk, 871.

KENTUCKY APPROPRIATES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Frankfort, Ky., March 2.—The lower house of the general assembly yesterday passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the use of the State Council of National Defense.

New Taxicab Rates
Main 971-970-303
EQUIPPED FOR SERVICE
Rates Approved by City Commissioners

Within the boundaries of north end of bridge, Ernsberger hospital, East End avenue, Twenty-sixth street and river on the west or east, per passenger	35c	Beyond above limits and to Baylor school, foot of Walden's ridge, East Chattanooga, or end of St. Elmo car line, per passenger	\$1.50
Two or more, each	25c	Each additional passenger	.35c
Beyond above limits and to top of Forest avenue hill, Willow street, Thirty-second street, or end of North Market car line, per passenger	50c	Each additional passenger	.35c
For each additional	25c	Beyond above limits and to No. 400 Wauhatchie pike, per passenger	.75c
Beyond above limits and to East Lake, Pine Breeze Sanitarium, Alton Park, Forty-first street, St. Elmo, Walden, Golf club, Missionary ridge, per passenger	\$1.00	Each additional passenger	.35c

Beyond above limits and to Baylor school, foot of Walden's ridge, East Chattanooga, or end of St. Elmo car line, per passenger \$1.50. Each additional passenger .35c. Signal Mountain Inn or Look-out Mountain: one to four passengers, per trip, \$1.00. Each additional passenger .35c. Trips not specified will be charged at rate of \$2.00 per hour from time taxi leaves our office until time of return. Return trips made at half original rate with five minutes free standing time. Standing time above five minutes charged at rate of \$1.00 per hour. A charge of 10 cents will be made for other stops under five minutes on direct routes. Over five minutes will be charged at rate of \$1.00 per hour. Quick baggage service at above rates. Special rates for light hauling.

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